

opment unless we freely and gladly extend to other nations the same measure-

opment unless we freely and gladly extend to other nations the same message of justice and good treatment which we expect to receive in return. It is only a very small body of our citizens that act badly.

Where the Federal Government has power it will deal summarily with any such. Where the several States have power I earnestly ask that they also deal wisely and promptly with such conduct, or else this small body of wrongdoers may bring shame upon the great body of their innocent and right-thinking fellows—that is, upon our nation as a whole. Good manners should be an international no less than an in-

come here intending to become American citizens.

One of the great embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the fact that the statutes of the United States are entirely inadequate. They fail to give to the National Government sufficiently ample power, through United States courts and by the use of the Army and Navy, to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under solemn treaties which are the law of the land.

I therefore earnestly recommend that the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be so amended and added to as to enable the President, acting for the United States Government, which is responsible in our international relations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties.

Even as the law now is, something can be done by the Federal Government toward this end, and in the matter now before me affecting the Japanese, I believe that the Government should do will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States, which I may lawfully employ will be so employed. There should, however, be no question of the National Government completely

Government it would never venture to perform or permit the performance of the acts complained of. The entire power and the whole duty to protect the offending city or the offending com-

in accordance with the so-called Platt amendment, which was embodied in the constitution of 1901, and which had claimed a provisional government for the island. The Secretary of War acting as provisional governor until he could be replaced by a military governor. The minister to Panama and governor of the canal zone on the isthmus; troops were sent to suppress the rebellion and to relieve the navy, which had been ordered to the Caribbean by the expedition. The expedition was most satisfactory speed and efficiency. The insurgent chiefs immediately agreed that their troops should lay down their arms.

navy, the expedition being handled with most satisfactory speed and efficiency. The insurgent chiefs immediately agreed that their troops should lay down their arms and disband; and the agreement

### *Will Retire From Island When Election Is Held*

---

When the election has been held and the new government inaugurated in peaceful and orderly fashion the pro-

I take this opportunity of expressing upon behalf of the American people

with all possible solemnity, our most earnest hope that the people of Cuba will realize the imperative need of preserving justice and keeping order in the island. The United States wishes nothing

ing of Cuba except that it shall prosper morally and materially, and wishes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve order among themselves and therefore to prosecute

themselves and, therefore, to preserve their independence. If the elections become a farce, and if the insurrectionary habit becomes confirmed in the island, it is absolutely out of the question that the island should continue independent.